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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
FOR 1894

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MECHANICAL  
AND  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES  
OF CANADA  
BY GROUPS

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS RETURNS

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



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## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1894.

## CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891

## SPECIAL BULLETIN

ON

## MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, December, 1894.

This bulletin relates to the mechanical and manufacturing establishments of Canada.

Its object is to place the condition of those industries beyond honest cavil, by examining the attacks which have been made upon the results obtained from the statistics gathered by the census enumerators in the census taken in 1891. Those statistics, when compared with the returns of 1881, show the following results:—

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Number of establishments .....	49,722	75,968	26,246
Capital invested .....	\$164,397,423	\$354,629,750	\$189,663,327
Number of employees .....	254,894	370,296	115,402
Wages paid .....	\$59,401,702	\$100,663,650	\$41,261,948
Cost of raw material .....	\$179,929,193	\$256,119,042	\$76,189,849
Value of products .....	\$309,731,867	\$476,258,886	\$166,527,019

These figures differ both in 1881 and in 1891 somewhat from those which have been previously published. The explanation is that the above statement is the result of a careful examination of the returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 for the purpose of grouping the mechanical and industrial establishments according to the value of their output. In some cases errors in addition were discovered; in other cases errors of omission were found. The close scrutiny of each of the 125,690 industries was a work involving great labour, as each industry required 12 columns or about 1,500,000 entries in all. But it was deemed advisable to undertake the work, 1st, as giving to the public such a grouping of our industries as would enable them to see at once in what directions our industrial development was taking place, whether in the line of large industries or otherwise; 2nd, as giving to the public and our public men information which would enable them to see the defects, if any, of the system followed in Canada during three censuses with respect to our industrial establishments, and 3rd, as giving a solution of the question how best to improve the returns so as to remove the doubts of their value which have been raised after each census.



In all cases the compilation has been made from the original sheets without reference to the results published in the 1881 report, or to the preliminary bulletins for 1891.

The basis of the grouping is the yearly output of the several establishments, being the value of the articles produced in the mechanical and manufacturing establishments of the country, as reported to the census enumerators by those to whom they applied for the information.

The divisions made were five in number. This grouping was decided on because it was considered that fewer divisions would not bring out the facts with sufficient clearness, while a greater number of divisions would increase unnecessarily the work of compilation.

The definition of an industrial establishment which has guided the enumerators in the three censuses taken under federal authority is: "An industrial establishment is any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use or consumption."

The object in view in all three censuses was to procure full statistics of the small, as well as of the large, industries of the country.

Whether, when the industries are very small, they should be included in the compiled statement is a fair subject for discussion. In the censuses of 1881 and 1891 they were included, if the value of the articles produced amounted to \$50 in the year. Possibly the limit fixed in 1881 was too low, but as it was fixed at that figure it was not deemed advisable, in the absence of any legislative enactment, to raise the limit in the compilation of the statistics gathered in the census of 1891.

To meet the objection that might be, and has been, raised, that such very small industries, if taken, lead to misconception and tend to swell the number of industrial establishments without adding materially to the sum total of the output, the plan of grouping has been adopted.

The material is before each investigator. If he thinks that these small industries should not be included he has but to drop them both for 1881 and 1891 and he has the four remaining groups to compare together.

No. 1 group includes all mechanical and manufacturing establishments whose output of articles produced was in the census years under \$2,000; No. 2, includes all whose yearly output was from \$2,000 to \$12,000; No. 3, all from \$12,000 to \$25,000; No. 4, all from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and No. 5, all having an annual output from \$50,000 and upwards.

#### By groups.

The results of the examination are given in the following summary:—

Group.	1881.		1891.		Variation 1891 more than 1881.	Per cent of increase 1891 over 1881.
	Output.	Per cent of total output.	Output.	Per cent of total output.		
	\$		\$		\$	
1	20,734,089	6.7	35,255,192	6.7	+11,521,112	+55.6
2	61,359,601	20.0	93,250,057	19.6	+28,321,353	+46.6
3	36,508,232	11.9	47,709,005	10.1	+10,900,733	+29.6
4	31,482,170	10.3	42,238,542	8.8	+8,756,372	+28.1
5	162,767,771	49.6	260,735,190	51.8	+107,927,419	+66.6
Total.	309,731,867	100.0	476,258,886	100.0	+166,527,019	+53.7



## Census Industries.

A study of this table will show :

1st. That while group 1, (which contains all the smaller industries) has increased by 56 per cent in 1891 compared with 1881, it has not increased more rapidly in 1891 than it did in 1881 proportionately to the total output. In each census year group 1 formed 6.7 per cent of the total output.

If in order to swell the total the enumerators had "raked and scraped" together all the small industries, as they have been charged with doing, to a much greater extent than was done in the census of 1881, the result would be that the group comprising the small industries would have a larger proportion of the whole than it had in 1881. But the proportion is exactly the same. This is the best evidence possible that the enumerators of 1891 used equal diligence with those of 1881 in looking after the small industries. They were bound to do that. Had they been over zealous in the performance of their sworn duty in 1891, as compared with the enumerators of 1881, such ultra zeal would have revealed itself in the analysis by groups.

The results shown in group No. 1, of 1891, prove beyond a peradventure that the enumerators, taken as a body, did their duty honestly and did no more than their duty.

The analysis by groups confirms the general conclusion deduced from the totals. In the census of 1891 the 75,968 mechanical and manufacturing establishments of the country are reported as having an output of \$476,258,886, which is an average of \$6,262 per establishment. In the census of 1881, the 49,722 establishments are reported as having an output of \$309,731,867 or \$6,228 per establishment.

If there had been an abnormally large increase in the number of very small industries taken in 1891, that increase would have shown itself in the reduction of the average per establishment for 1891 below the average of 1881. On the contrary the average is higher.

2nd. The grouping brings out the fact that the greatest absolute and relative increase was in group 5. The increase in 1891 in this group was \$107,027,419 over the output of 1881 for the similar group. That increase is 64.2 per cent of the whole.

If the lowest standard of an industrial establishment is to be considered an output of \$50,000 a year, then judged by that standard the people of Canada in the year 1890-91 provided themselves with manufactures to the value of \$260,795,190 against \$153,767,771 in the year 1880-81. That is, that for every \$100 worth of articles manufactured in Canada in 1880 there was \$169.70 worth of articles manufactured in Canada in 1890, the population only increasing in the same period by 12 per cent.

If the standard of industrial establishments is taken to be an annual output of \$2,000 and over, then in the year 1890-91 the people of Canada were supplied from the manufactories of Canada with \$444,003,634 worth of home manufactured articles against \$288,997,787 worth of the same in 1880-81. This is an increase of \$155,005,907, or 53.7 per cent of an increase in the output of our manufactories in the space of 10 years.

Thus it is shown conclusively that there has been a very great increase in the capacity to supply ourselves with manufactured articles from our own Canadian workshops.

If, now, to groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 be added the output of group 1, which constitutes only one-fiftieth of the total output as given in the census returns, analysis will show that the total output as given in the census year 1890-91 was equal to \$98.54 per head of the population, an increase of \$26.91 per head as the measure of the development of manufacturing in Canada after ten years of effort in that direction. Take off the smaller industries, viz., group 1, and there remains an output of \$91.87 per head in 1890 and of \$66.60 per head in 1880, showing an increase of \$25.27 per head. This is a difference of \$1.64 between the per head output of all five groups in the census years 1890-91 and 1880-81 as compared with the per head output of four groups, No. 1 group being left out.

It is because of this \$1.64 in a total of \$26.91 that an outcry has been raised against the results of the industrial census of 1891. It is not worth fighting over. Drop it out altogether and the increase of \$25.27 per head of the population is sufficient to prove that there has been a great development of our manufacturing capacity,





that the output of all classes of mechanical and manufacturing industries—leaving out for the purpose of the argument the smaller ones of group 1—has been remarkable.

It is no part of the duty of the writer to account for that increase or to set forth the difficulties encountered by those engaged in Canada in mechanical and manufacturing industries owing to their proximity to the more highly organized industries of the same kind in the United States. It is his duty to present the facts with such fulness of detailed analysis as will establish them beyond all doubt, seeing that they have been averred not to be facts at all.

But to many persons a group containing a fair proportion of industries with an output close to \$2,000 a year would not be considered a group of small industries at all. That group contains the germ of future large mechanical and manufacturing industries. It is the most interesting of all the groups in that respect, and that there has been an increase so marked in this group is proof, 1st, that the large industries have not crashed out the small ones, and 2nd, that the activity of the people in the manufacturing direction is on the increase; in other words, that it pays a constantly increasing number of persons engaged in solving the problem of living to turn to mechanical and manufacturing occupations.

These are good signs of healthy growth, and the diagnosis is confirmed by the fact that while in group 1, in 1881, the average output per establishment was \$646 a year, in 1891 it was \$635, an approximation so close as to show that nothing has occurred during the ten years to prevent the development of these smaller industries.

#### GROUP FIVE.

Taking up the largest group, analysis gives the following results:

There were in 1891 in Canada 708 establishments having an annual output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 and in 1881, 466. Of those with a yearly output from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 there were 49 in 1891 and 24 in 1881. Those with an annual output of over \$1,000,000 numbered 19 in 1891 and 10 in 1881.

The following table gives the number and province, being analysis of group 5:—

1	2		3		4	
Province.	Total establishments, with output of \$50,000 and over.		Establishments having an output of \$50,000 to \$100,000.		Establishments having an output of \$100,000 and over.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia.....	13	59	9	41	4	18
Manitoba.....	17	39	12	23	5	16
New Brunswick.....	82	87	50	49	32	38
Nova Scotia.....	47	83	30	52	17	31
Ontario.....	568	916	316	493	252	423
Prince Edward Island.....	4	5	4	4	1	1
Quebec.....	377	479	187	253	100	246
Territories.....		7		4		3
Total.....	1,108	1,675	698	899	500	776

Further analysis has been made of column 4, by subdividing it into establishments having an output from \$100,000 to \$200,000, \$200,000 to \$300,000, and so on to establishments having an output of \$1,000,000 and over.

The results cannot be published by provinces owing to the fact that in several cases there is in a province but one establishment having the output within the designated range. To publish the fact in such cases would be to reveal with more or less distinct-



## Census Industries.

ness the identity of the establishment. The results can, however, be given for Canada. They are as under:

Establishments having an output of :

	1881.	1891.
\$ 100,000 to \$ 200,000 each.....	329	479
200,000 " 300,000 " .....	86	132
300,000 " 400,000 " .....	33	70
400,000 " 500,000 " .....	13	27
500,000 " 600,000 " .....	14	24
600,000 " 700,000 " .....	7	11
700,000 " 1,000,000 " .....	3	14
1,000,000 and over.....	10	19
Total establishments having an output from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 and over. ....	500	776

The increase in the number of these large establishments is 276 or 55·2 per cent against the increase of 53·1 per cent, which is the increase of all the establishments taken in the census of 1891 over the total number taken in the census of 1881.

### ANALYSIS FOR ONTARIO.

An analysis of the province of Ontario shows that Eastern Ontario (including in that designation Renfrew, Ottawa city, Prescott, Glengarry, Cornwall and Stormont, Russell, Carleton, Dundas, Grenville South, Leeds, Lanark, Frontenac, Brockville, Addington, Prince Edward, Lennox, Hastings, Kingston, Peterborough and Northumberland) had 37 establishments with an output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and two with an output of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in 1881. In 1891 the same counties and cities had 70 establishments with an output of \$100,000 to \$500,000, 10 with an output from half a million to a million, and one with an output of over a million dollars.

In Central Ontario, comprising Nipissing, Muskoka, Victoria, Durham, Ontario, Simcoe, York, Carlisle, Toronto and Peel, there were 75 establishments having an annual output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 in 1881, and 152 establishments having an output of the same range in 1891. In 1881 there were four with an output of from half a million to one million dollars a year, and in 1891 the number was the same, 4; in 1881 there were no establishments having an output beyond the million dollar mark and in 1891 there were two.

In Western Ontario, comprising all the remainder of the province there were 128 establishments in 1881, and 170 in 1891, with an output from \$100,000 to \$500,000; four in 1881, and 12 in 1891, with an output from half a million to one million; two in 1881 and two in 1891 went beyond the million dollar mark.

Of those which in the province of Ontario went beyond the one million dollar output, the aggregate was \$2,200,000 in 1881, and \$6,175,000 in 1891.

The number of establishments in the province of Ontario having an output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 increased by 152 which is 62·5 per cent of an increase. The increase in the number of establishments having an output from half a million to one million was 160 per cent and of those beyond the million, mark, \$150 per cent.

### ANALYSIS FOR QUEBEC.

In the province of Quebec, Montreal and Hochelaga are the great centres of the large manufacturing establishments.

In 1881 there were in the whole province 171 establishments having an output of \$100,000 to \$500,000; 13 with an output from half a million to one million, and six with an output of one million and over.

In 1891 the 171 establishments had increased to 219, the 13 to 16 and the six to 11.

In 1891, 92 of the establishments with an output of \$100,000 to \$500,000 were outside of Montreal and Hochelaga. In 1881 there were 69 of these establishments



outside of these two electoral districts. Thus 42 per cent of these establishments were outside of Montreal and Hochelaga in 1891, and 40 per cent in 1881. So that the outside districts have slightly gained on the manufacturing centre in respect to these establishments. Of industrial establishments with an output of half a million to one million the outside districts had 31 per cent in 1891 against 39 per cent in 1881, and of industrial establishments with one million and over of an output Montreal and Hochelaga had them all in 1891, while in 1881 one out of the six was outside of the two districts.

Taking the whole province the increase in the number of establishments with an output from \$100,000 to \$500,000 was 28 per cent. The increase in the number of those with an output of half a million dollars to one million dollars was 23 per cent, and of those having an output of a million dollars and over, 83 per cent. The increase of these three classes in Montreal and Hochelaga was 24.5 per cent, 37 per cent and 120 per cent respectively.

Of the establishments in the province of Quebec which went beyond the one million dollar mark the aggregate in 1881 was \$12,263,159, and in 1891 the aggregate was \$28,416,504.

Of the 19 establishments in Canada having in 1891 over a million dollars of an output, 11 are in the province of Quebec and 5 in the province of Ontario.

Of the 9 establishments which in 1881 had an output of over one million dollars 6 were in the province of Quebec and 2 in the province of Ontario.

The total output of the 19 establishments in 1891 was, \$38,769,004; the 9 establishments in 1881 had an output of \$17,290,159.

The proportion which the output of these establishments bore to the total output of all the industrial and mechanical establishments was in 1891, 8.1 per cent, and in 1881, 5.6 per cent.

It has been calculated that the output of the farms of Canada, allowing an average of 25 cents a day as the cost of farm products consumed by each person in Canada plus the exports of the produce of the farm, is equal to \$500,000,000 a year. The output from the mechanical and manufacturing establishment is valued at \$476,260,000.

The farmers numbered 408,738 in 1891 and, therefore, the average farmer contributed to the state the sum of \$1,223 a year.

The number of establishments in 1891 was 75,968. Thus the mechanical and manufacturing establishments contributed to the State as their share towards the aggregate product of the country the sum of \$6,000 a year.

The total number of hands employed in these mechanical and manufacturing establishments was 370,250. So that the share of each employee in the aggregated products is \$1,275, or somewhat more than each farmer's share, in the sum total of the aggregated products of the farm.

#### CONCLUSION.

The conclusions derived from the statistics are:

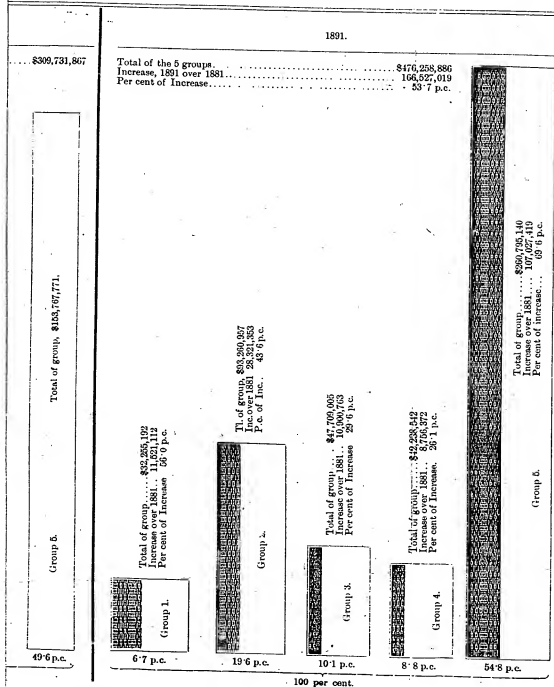
1. That all the groups show a very considerable increase in 1891 over 1881.
2. That all the provinces have participated in this development of industrial occupations.
3. That during the ten years there has been a great increase in the number and in the output of the large industrial establishments.
4. That the small industrial establishments have not been affected injuriously by the development of the large establishments.
5. That while the group containing the small industries increased their output as a group in 1891, yet that relatively to the whole this group occupies exactly the same position the similar group did in 1881.
6. That, therefore, the statement that the output for 1891 was inordinately and abnormally increased by bringing into the census of manufacturing and mechanical establishments a greater proportionate number of the very small establishments than were included in the census of 1881 lacks the essential element of truth.

GEORGE JOHNSON,

*Statistician.*



d with a similar group in 1881. This is shown by the shaded part of the columns of 1891. Thus output of 56 per cent more than the output of group 1 of 1881. The length shows the proportion of that census. The width in 1891 (shaded lines) shows the growth in each group compared with 1. It is also wider. These facts mean that the large industries of the country had an output in 1891 and showed an increase of 69.6 per cent on group 5 of 1881 :—







# Census Industries

## STATISTICS.

The following are statistical details with percentages worked out:

### GROUP No. 1.

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
<b>1891.</b>		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	234	191,547	322	70,670	62,884	186,513
Manitoba.....	456	250,345	575	144,991	102,966	302,635
New Brunswick.....	4,017	1,265,107	6,764	831,433	714,212	2,077,593
Nova Scotia.....	8,383	2,334,197	12,136	1,518,298	1,467,991	4,312,637
Ontario.....	18,676	10,846,427	26,964	4,492,026	4,722,677	14,137,328
Prince Edward Island.....	2,213	775,963	3,461	430,457	377,736	1,169,840
Quebec.....	16,505	9,747,444	28,806	3,567,556	3,567,534	9,856,768
North-west Territories.....	203	135,878	357	62,553	54,938	151,223
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,777</b>	<b>25,546,608</b>	<b>74,376</b>	<b>11,038,084</b>	<b>11,070,938</b>	<b>32,255,192</b>
Per cent of grand total.....	66.8	7.2	20.01	11.0	4.3	6.8

#### PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 1 OF 1891 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	30.4	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.6
Manitoba.....	44.2	4.4	13.1	7.6	1.8	3.6
New Brunswick.....	74.0	8.0	25.4	13.8	6.0	8.7
Nova Scotia.....	80.0	11.8	34.7	21.0	9.1	13.9
Ontario.....	58.1	6.1	16.2	9.0	3.7	6.0
Prince Edward Island.....	82.6	26.6	43.8	30.0	18.0	27.0
Quebec.....	72.0	8.2	20.4	11.4	4.2	6.4
North-west Territories.....	54.0	7.9	23.8	12.4	6.5	8.3

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
<b>1881.</b>		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	196	148,535	228	54,564	49,247	147,842
Manitoba.....	142	53,651	225	35,889	32,863	89,437
New Brunswick.....	1,986	688,122	3,752	447,068	502,294	1,167,001
Nova Scotia.....	4,229	1,306,666	6,924	819,969	865,035	2,180,929
Ontario.....	13,054	6,455,357	22,367	3,803,961	3,938,913	10,166,278
Prince Edward Island.....	1,250	488,228	2,083	264,063	286,793	687,206
Quebec.....	11,206	3,758,283	17,892	1,954,119	2,628,549	6,276,837
North-west Territories.....	9	6,200	14	4,163	2,320	9,830
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32,072</b>	<b>12,964,242</b>	<b>53,501</b>	<b>7,383,758</b>	<b>8,415,924</b>	<b>20,734,080</b>
Per cent of grand total.....	64.5	7.9	21.0	12.4	4.7	6.7

#### PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 1 OF 1881 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	47.2	5.0	8.0	5.9	3.9	5.1
Manitoba.....	44.3	3.8	11.7	4.7	2.0	2.6
New Brunswick.....	66.0	8.2	19.0	11.6	4.5	6.3
Nova Scotia.....	77.0	13.4	34.0	20.0	9.6	11.8
Ontario.....	56.6	8.0	18.9	12.4	4.3	6.4
Prince Edward Island.....	77.3	23.0	36.2	32.7	16.2	20.2
Quebec.....	71.1	6.5	20.9	10.7	4.2	6.0
North-west Territories.....	37.6	6.0	16.9	11.7	2.9	5.0



Group No. 2.

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
<b>1891.</b>		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	307	1,517,609	1,137	508,466	645,096	1,085,067
Manitoba.....	417	1,308,031	1,472	388,896	840,819	2,158,822
New Brunswick.....	1,130	3,060,430	7,878	1,522,424	2,473,853	5,375,144
Nova Scotia.....	1,741	4,453,003	10,566	2,126,432	3,563,980	7,884,688
Ontario.....	10,454	31,167,224	45,523	12,327,018	22,877,359	50,180,644
Prince Edward Island.....	420	1,252,039	3,542	445,068	946,729	1,895,700
Quebec.....	5,012	16,714,569	21,779	5,270,473	11,044,356	23,451,630
North-west Territories.....	148	664,831	446	181,862	250,279	600,632
Total.....	19,629	60,178,387	92,343	22,963,579	43,572,071	93,260,957
Per cent of grand total.....	25.8	17.0	24.9	22.8	17.0	19.6

PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 2 OF 1891 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	40.0	10.5	9.9	14.1	13.0	14.1
Manitoba.....	40.4	23.0	33.4	30.6	14.8	21.3
New Brunswick.....	20.8	19.3	25.5	25.5	19.8	22.5
Nova Scotia.....	10.6	22.7	30.2	29.4	22.1	25.4
Ontario.....	32.5	17.7	27.4	21.8	17.8	20.9
Prince Edward Island.....	15.7	43.0	44.8	40.4	45.3	43.6
Quebec.....	21.7	14.1	18.5	17.2	13.9	15.3
North-west Territories.....	40.0	38.8	41.2	42.8	30.9	36.1

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
<b>1881.</b>		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	161	476,680	637	229,766	324,525	756,478
Manitoba.....	133	367,430	580	215,455	310,818	680,829
New Brunswick.....	732	1,648,121	5,161	885,251	1,734,168	3,367,565
Nova Scotia.....	1,022	2,249,967	6,044	1,196,585	2,408,328	4,751,066
Ontario.....	7,746	19,550,134	37,023	9,262,445	18,033,855	37,258,639
Prince Edward Island.....	320	871,198	2,462	340,196	842,812	1,522,450
Quebec.....	3,300	8,488,034	15,081	3,080,569	9,469,356	16,549,411
North-west Territories.....	10	8,300	20	9,880	19,536	43,659
Total.....	13,514	33,090,394	68,208	15,211,140	34,043,288	64,339,604
Per cent of grand total.....	27.2	20.4	26.8	25.6	18.9	20.9

PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 2 OF 1881 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	38.8	16.2	22.3	24.7	25.5	25.8
Manitoba.....	38.7	26.5	30.2	28.5	19.1	30.2
New Brunswick.....	24.4	19.6	25.9	22.8	15.7	18.2
Nova Scotia.....	18.6	22.1	29.6	29.0	24.0	25.5
Ontario.....	33.6	24.2	31.8	30.3	20.8	23.6
Prince Edward Island.....	19.8	42.0	42.7	42.1	4.1	44.7
Quebec.....	21.5	14.4	18.3	16.7	15.1	15.8
North-west Territories.....	41.7	8.9	24.1	27.9	25.0	21.9



# Census Industries.

## GROUP No. 3.

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
1891.						
		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	111	1,749,090	1,664	598,255	826,800	1,970,933
Manitoba.....	83	661,052	775	336,004	736,050	1,470,622
New Brunswick.....	144	1,766,044	2,857	721,851	1,209,870	2,668,125
Nova Scotia.....	208	2,141,339	3,738	939,451	1,737,368	3,063,466
Ontario.....	1,453	16,942,235	17,301	5,545,192	13,242,874	25,835,342
Prince Edward Island.....	31	465,170	566	127,325	215,962	485,379
Quebec.....	640	8,008,475	9,135	2,547,236	5,874,915	11,526,217
North-west Territories.....	9	172,000	62	37,200	60,300	150,300
Total.....	2,679	31,506,006	36,118	10,832,514	23,925,078	47,709,065
Per cent of grand total.....	3.5	8.9	9.8	10.8	9.3	10.0

### PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 3 OF 1891 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	14.4	12.1	14.5	16.5	16.4	16.4
Manitoba.....	3.1	11.4	17.6	13.1	14.6	14.6
New Brunswick.....	2.6	11.2	10.7	12.1	9.7	10.9
Nova Scotia.....	2.0	10.8	10.7	13.0	10.8	11.8
Ontario.....	4.5	9.1	10.4	11.1	10.3	10.8
Prince Edward Island.....	1.2	15.9	7.1	11.6	10.3	11.1
Quebec.....	2.8	7.3	7.8	8.3	6.9	7.5
North-west Territories.....	2.4	10.0	5.7	8.7	8.0	8.7

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
1881.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	35	556,420	300	160,048	300,244	621,964
Manitoba.....	32	239,600	400	142,973	309,140	602,510
New Brunswick.....	135	1,055,715	2,433	543,640	1,308,755	2,365,410
Nova Scotia.....	131	944,229	2,333	514,035	1,200,155	2,330,347
Ontario.....	1,168	9,384,438	13,088	3,871,109	12,365,375	20,784,227
Prince Edward Island.....	36	464,600	817	146,879	380,515	670,043
Quebec.....	522	4,563,363	6,920	1,537,203	5,310,195	9,369,190
North-west Territories.....	2	20,000	12	6,580	18,121	34,051
Total.....	2,061	17,228,465	27,373	6,869,127	21,222,600	36,806,242
Per cent of grand total.....	4.1	10.4	10.7	11.6	11.8	11.9

### PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 3 OF 1881 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	8.4	18.9	10.5	17.2	23.6	21.3
Manitoba.....	9.3	17.3	20.8	18.9	16.1	17.7
New Brunswick.....	4.5	12.5	12.5	13.3	11.8	12.9
Nova Scotia.....	2.4	9.3	11.4	12.6	12.0	12.5
Ontario.....	5.0	11.6	11.8	12.7	13.6	13.2
Prince Edward Island.....	2.2	22.4	14.1	18.9	20.8	19.7
Quebec.....	3.3	7.7	5.1	8.4	8.5	9.0
North-west Territories.....	8.4	19.1	14.5	18.6	22.7	17.4



## GROUP No. 4.

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
1891.		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia .....	59	1,865,347	2,386	624,650	846,523	2,145,460
Manitoba .....	36	585,548	652	285,833	710,287	1,365,878
New Brunswick .....	51	1,265,335	1,560	562,856	849,355	1,893,398
Nova Scotia .....	81	2,415,448	2,279	636,037	1,533,987	2,720,650
Ontario .....	652	14,751,508	12,764	4,821,042	12,548,876	22,757,341
Prince Edward Island .....	10	281,550	248	67,900	208,700	349,000
Quebec .....	311	8,568,506	8,240	2,432,015	5,435,235	10,828,815
North-west Territories .....	8	410,040	200	81,040	137,500	298,000
Total .....	1,208	30,152,282	28,330	8,966,833	22,060,463	42,258,542
Per cent of grand total .....	1.6	8.5	7.7	8.9	8.6	8.9

## PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 4 OF 1891 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia .....	7.7	12.9	20.9	17.4	16.5	17.9
Manitoba .....	3.5	10.3	14.8	15.0	12.5	12.4
New Brunswick .....	0.9	8.0	5.8	8.4	6.8	7.6
Nova Scotia .....	0.8	12.2	6.5	9.0	8.4	8.8
Ontario .....	2.0	8.4	7.7	9.9	9.8	9.5
Prince Edward Island .....	0.4	9.7	3.1	8.2	9.9	8.0
Quebec .....	1.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.3	7.1
North-west Territories .....	2.1	24.0	18.5	19.1	16.2	16.3

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
1881.		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia .....	19	370,000	586	117,035	198,500	373,500
Manitoba .....	20	203,250	338	152,800	421,700	768,960
New Brunswick .....	70	1,249,470	2,575	565,062	1,360,140	2,322,436
Nova Scotia .....	64	871,165	1,986	520,843	1,137,317	2,217,282
Ontario .....	554	8,066,828	10,182	2,601,630	11,256,087	18,457,773
Prince Edward Island .....	7	69,950	328	45,780	117,000	250,600
Quebec .....	259	5,242,006	6,354	1,530,782	5,375,627	8,933,721
North-west Territories .....	3	70,000	37	14,800	39,374	108,968
Total .....	967	16,142,669	22,386	5,942,881	19,885,836	33,482,170
Per cent of grand total .....	2.0	9.8	8.8	10.1	11.0	10.8

## PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 4 OF 1881 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia .....	2.4	12.6	20.5	12.6	15.6	12.8
Manitoba .....	5.8	14.7	17.6	20.2	21.9	20.8
New Brunswick .....	2.3	14.8	12.9	14.6	12.3	13.1
Nova Scotia .....	1.2	8.6	9.7	12.9	11.3	11.9
Ontario .....	2.3	10.0	8.6	9.8	12.3	11.7
Prince Edward Island .....	0.4	3.4	5.7	5.4	6.4	7.6
Quebec .....	1.6	8.8	17.4	8.4	8.6	8.5
North-west Territories .....	12.5	67.8	44.6	41.8	49.4	66.6





# Census Industries.

## GROUP No. 5.

Provinces.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
1891.		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	59	9,080,741	5,988	1,786,856	2,765,946	6,001,925
Manitoba.....	30	2,889,261	928	555,287	3,228,029	4,788,705
New Brunswick.....	87	8,468,090	7,616	2,492,350	7,254,103	11,995,395
Nova Scotia.....	83	8,488,799	6,226	2,065,833	7,975,013	12,461,921
Ontario.....	916	103,154,626	63,774	23,047,181	74,750,585	126,061,771
Prince-Edward Island.....	5	187,550	93	30,900	343,000	446,000
Quebec.....	479	74,652,121	54,339	16,341,835	58,807,856	97,592,018
North-west Territories.....	7	389,430	116	72,938	325,000	557,455
Total.....	1,675	207,147,467	139,080	46,842,640	155,460,492	260,795,100
Per cent of grand total.....	2.2	58.4	37.5	46.5	60.7	54.8

### PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 5 OF 1891 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	7.7	63.1	52.0	49.8	52.8	50.0
Manitoba.....	3.8	90.8	21.0	29.1	57.9	47.2
New Brunswick.....	1.6	53.5	28.6	40.2	58.0	50.3
Nova Scotia.....	0.8	42.7	18.0	27.7	49.5	40.1
Ontario.....	2.8	58.6	38.3	46.3	58.3	53.0
Prince-Edward Island.....	0.2	4.7	1.2	2.8	16.4	10.2
Quebec.....	2.1	63.1	46.3	55.2	63.6	63.7
North-west Territories.....	1.8	19.3	10.7	17.0	38.4	30.5

Province.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Number of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material Used.	Value of Output.
1881.		\$		\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	13	1,295,000	1,110	367,400	401,300	1,027,000
Manitoba.....	17	529,000	378	208,300	890,300	1,321,200
New Brunswick.....	82	5,783,854	5,931	1,457,927	6,155,575	9,159,898
Nova Scotia.....	47	4,750,333	3,103	1,046,413	4,311,126	7,087,002
Ontario.....	568	37,255,090	34,107	10,652,157	44,670,926	71,378,552
Prince-Edward Island.....	4	181,500	71	12,300	192,000	261,000
Quebec.....	377	37,075,276	38,826	10,220,299	39,780,240	63,533,060
North-west Territories.....						
Total.....	1,108	84,961,653	88,526	23,964,796	96,361,536	153,767,771
Per cent of grand total.....	2.2	51.5	32.7	40.3	53.6	49.6

### PERCENTAGE OF EACH COLUMN IN GROUP 5 OF 1881 TO TOTAL OF EACH PROVINCE.

British Columbia.....	3.1	47.3	38.8	29.6	31.5	35.1
Manitoba.....	4.0	37.6	19.7	27.6	44.2	38.7
New Brunswick.....	2.7	44.9	29.8	37.7	55.7	49.5
Nova Scotia.....	0.8	46.7	15.2	25.5	43.0	38.2
Ontario.....	2.5	46.2	28.8	34.8	49.0	45.2
Prince-Edward Island.....	0.2	8.7	1.2	1.5	10.5	7.7
Quebec.....	2.4	62.7	45.3	55.7	63.6	60.7
North-west Territories.....						



The following is a further analysis of the table on page 4 and gives the details by provinces.

## Output.

Output. \$	Percentage of Total of Pro- vinces.	Province.	Output. \$	Percentage of Total of Pro- vinces.	Variation, 1891 with 1881. \$	Percentage of Variation.
<i>British Columbia.</i>						
1881.			1891.			
117,842	5.0	Group 1.	186,513	1.6	38,671	+ 26.1
766,478	25.8	do 2.	1,695,097	14.1	938,619	+ 124.0
621,964	21.3	do 3.	1,970,933	16.4	1,348,969	+ 215.2
373,590	12.8	do 4.	2,145,460	17.9	1,771,860	+ 474.4
1,927,990	35.1	do 5.	6,001,925	50.0	4,074,935	+ 484.4
2,929,784	100.0	Totals.	11,909,928	100.0	9,073,144	+ 310.0
<i>Manitoba.</i>						
89,457	2.6	Group 1.	362,675	3.5	273,188	+ 305.3
690,899	20.2	do 2.	2,158,822	21.3	1,467,923	+ 212.4
902,510	17.7	do 3.	1,479,622	14.5	877,112	+ 145.5
708,960	20.8	do 4.	1,365,378	13.5	656,418	+ 92.5
1,321,200	38.7	do 5.	4,788,766	47.2	3,467,566	+ 262.4
3,413,026	100.0	Totals.	10,155,182	100.0	6,742,156	+ 197.5
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
1,167,001	6.4	Group 1.	2,077,593	8.7	910,592	+ 78.0
3,367,953	18.3	do 2.	5,375,144	22.5	2,007,191	+ 59.6
2,395,410	12.9	do 3.	2,668,125	10.9	292,715	+ 8.5
2,422,436	13.1	do 4.	1,863,398	7.6	640,962	+ 27.6
9,156,858	49.3	do 5.	11,925,395	50.3	2,868,537	+ 30.9
18,512,658	100.0	Totals.	23,849,655	100.0	5,336,197	+ 28.8
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>						
2,189,629	11.8	Group 1.	4,312,637	13.9	2,123,008	+ 96.9
4,751,066	25.5	do 2.	7,884,688	25.4	3,133,622	+ 65.9
2,330,317	12.6	do 3.	3,663,496	11.8	1,333,179	+ 57.2
2,217,282	11.9	do 4.	2,739,630	8.8	562,348	+ 25.7
7,087,062	38.2	do 5.	12,164,321	40.1	5,077,259	+ 71.8
18,575,326	100.0	Totals.	31,043,382	100.0	12,468,666	+ 66.8
<i>Ontario.</i>						
10,166,278	6.5	Group 1.	14,137,328	5.8	3,971,050	+ 39.1
37,258,339	23.6	do 2.	50,139,644	20.9	12,881,305	+ 34.6
20,784,727	13.2	do 3.	25,825,312	10.8	5,040,615	+ 24.1
18,457,773	11.6	do 4.	21,727,813	9.5	4,270,040	+ 23.1
71,378,552	45.2	do 5.	126,351,771	53.0	55,073,219	+ 77.8
158,015,639	100.0	Totals.	238,781,326	100.0	81,763,257	+ 51.7
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>						
687,206	20.3	Group 1.	1,169,810	25.9	482,604	+ 70.2
1,922,459	44.7	do 2.	1,893,700	43.5	373,241	+ 24.5
670,043	19.7	do 3.	485,370	11.1	184,673	+ 27.5
236,500	7.6	do 4.	340,000	8.3	89,500	+ 31.5
261,000	7.7	do 5.	116,000	10.2	185,000	+ 70.8
3,406,208	100.0	Totals.	4,345,910	100.0	945,722	+ 27.7

+ 1891 over 1881. - 1891 under 1881.



# Census Industries.

Output. \$	Percentage of Total of Pro- vinces.	Province.	Output. \$	Percentage of Total of Pro- vinces.	Variation, 1891 with 1881. \$	Percentage of Variation.
1881.		<i>Quebec.</i>	1891.			
6,276,837	6·0	... Group 1.	9,856,703	6·4	+ 3,579,866	+ 57·0
16,549,411	15·8	... do 2.	23,451,840	15·3	+ 6,902,419	+ 41·1
9,369,190	8·9	... do 3.	11,536,217	7·6	+ 2,157,027	+ 23·0
8,933,721	8·6	... do 4.	10,828,815	7·0	+ 1,895,094	+ 21·2
63,533,099	60·7	... do 5.	97,592,018	63·7	+ 34,058,919	+ 53·6
104,662,258	100·0	... Totals.	153,255,583	100·0	+ 48,593,325	+ 46·6
		<i>North-west Territories.</i>				
9,830	5·0	... Group 1.	151,923	8·3	+ 142,093	+ 1,440·0
43,069	22·0	... do 2.	660,032	36·1	+ 616,963	+ 1,433·0
34,051	17·4	... do 3.	159,569	8·7	+ 125,519	+ 369·6
103,998	55·6	... do 4.	298,000	16·4	+ 184,002	+ 173·4
		... do 5.	557,455	30·5	+ 557,455	...
195,938	100·0	... Totals.	1,827,310	100·0	+ 1,631,372	+ 832·6
		<i>Canada.</i>				
20,734,080	6·7	... Group 1.	32,255,192	6·7	+ 11,521,112	+ 55·6
64,689,694	20·9	... do 2.	33,260,957	19·6	+ 28,321,353	+ 43·6
36,808,242	11·9	... do 3.	47,766,005	10·1	+ 10,966,763	+ 29·6
33,182,170	10·9	... do 4.	42,338,512	8·8	+ 8,756,372	+ 26·1
153,777,771	49·6	... do 5.	260,735,190	54·8	+ 107,027,419	+ 69·6
369,731,867	100·0	... Totals.	476,258,886	100·0	+ 166,527,019	+ 53·7

+1891 over 1881. —1891 under 1881.

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